

monthly

BULLETIN

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JUN 21 1968

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michigan society of architects

june 1968



Compact kitchen that grows on you

Another advantage of an all-electric building.

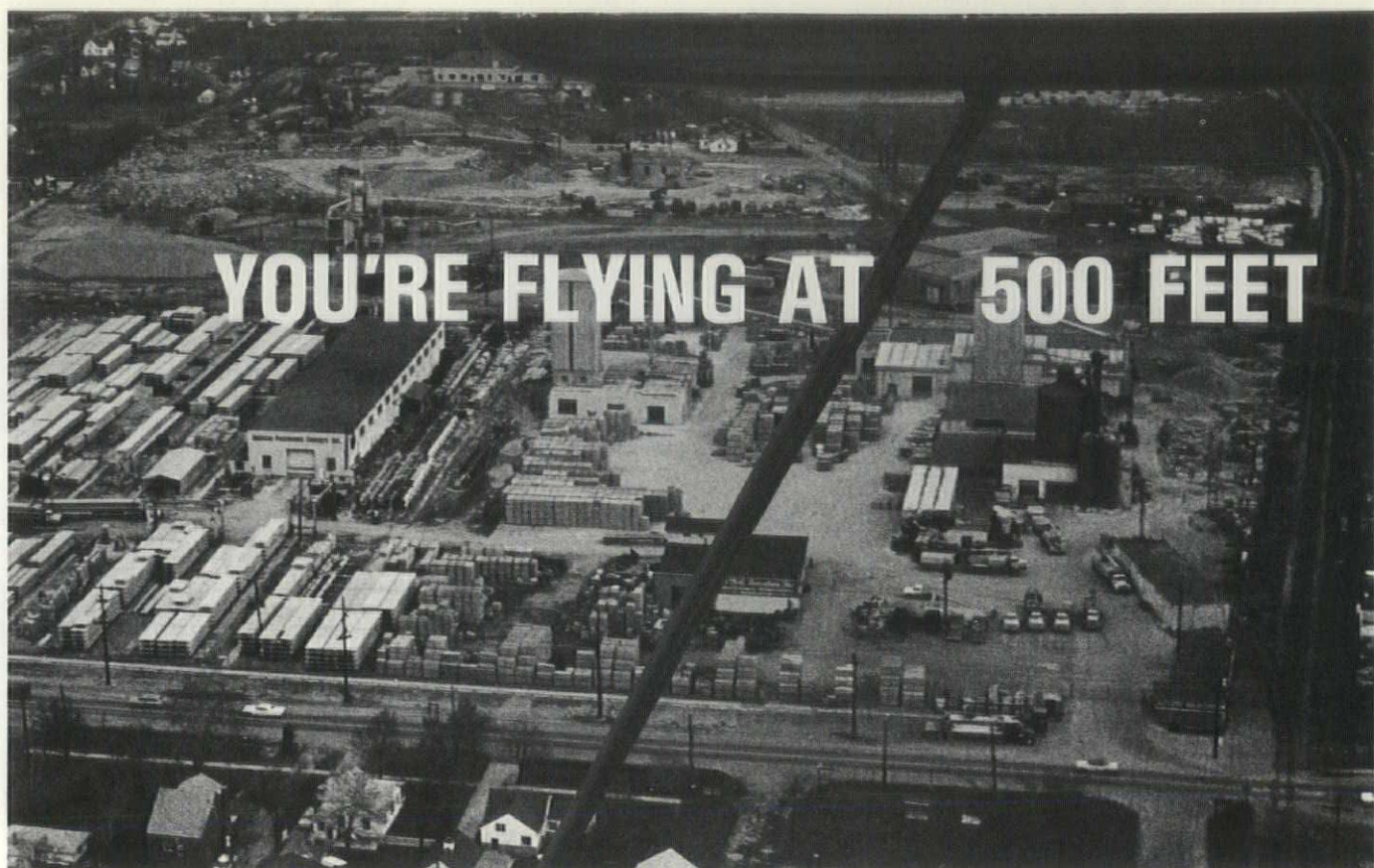
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From time to time the Bulletin receives unsolicited news releases or feature article material from MSA members in different parts of the state. This correspondence is most welcome, and is in fact the only way in which contact can realistically be maintained in so large and widespread an organization. Not nearly enough of this contact takes place on a regular basis. As is perhaps typical in the process of magazine production, there are more often complaints received that "the magazine does not report the right things" than there are voluntary submissions of reports or descriptions of "the right things" (whatever that may mean) from the membership.

The staff are aware, through one channel or another, of many of the newsworthy activities and happenings throughout the state, though certainly not all of these. All reports receive attention, although not necessarily prompt publication, since all must be judged as to how they will fit into what may already be planned to give an issue of the magazine the balance and interest value it must have. Often such matters are recognized as not being as timely or apropos at the time of receipt as they may be later, and are reserved for later publication. Bulletin content is directed as much as possible toward various portions of the state, and where gaps may have appeared either in events or in areas covered the reason is primarily because the staff has not had adequate information to use.

This is a plea from the editor for the help of all Society members in getting directly into his hands at least the essential information about what they feel should be covered in the Bulletin, and which has a definite bearing on some aspect of the building industry. We want to publish what you want to read, but at the same time are mindful that often something that may seem of vital importance may seem so only to a limited number of our statewide membership. We ask for your indulgence in this as well as for your voluntary contributions. Often it is necessary only to send the bare essential information with a note of explanation. We can do the expansion. Fully written material is certainly welcome too.

Letters will soon go out to all Chapter presidents in the MSA asking that a definite program be organized in each chapter to open reliable lines of communication. We want to serve the whole profession in the whole state, and with your understanding assistance we can do so.

David E. Williams, AIA

Committee on Relations with the Construction Industry Detroit Chapter, AIA

In an attempt to develop a closer relationship with the Construction Industry, it was our philosophy to have their representatives at each meeting so that the construction industry response was effected "on the spot" as the various subjects were discussed, which proved to be most beneficial.

The Detroit Chapter of the Associated General Contractors had at our request, provided a letter to our committee containing the following numbered items which they desired to be considered on our committee's agenda. The comment recorded after each, reflects a summary of the committee's action.

1. *Provide adequate sets of documents for bidding.* From the offices represented, it appeared generally that 2 sets of documents were issued to each contractor on a refundable deposit. Copies are also given to Dodge Reports and the Builders Exchange. It was the consensus of opinion that more sets in the hands of the General Contractor and the Agencies such as Dodge Reports and the Builders Exchange would indeed produce *more competitive bidding*.
2. *Establish a cut off time for issuing addendums.* There was extensive discussion relative to the plague of the addendum and the havoc it causes in the bidding period. Apparently most subcontractors delay their take offs "waiting for the last and addendum" to come out from the Architect's office. This last minute procedure affects the Builders Exchange and Dodge Reports alike due to the *lag-time* in "communications" to their subscribers. Architects should attempt to cut off addendums no later than 72 hours prior to the due date of bids excluding Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.
3. *Limiting of alternates.* There appears to be far *too* many alternates called for in the proposal forms of current bidding documents issued by Architects. In many instances this is done deliberately to "com-

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Cover:

The 5th Industrial Seminar of the Union of International Architects held in Detroit May 19 thru 26th was addressed by (l to r) Horace G. Huckle, FRIBA, AMPTI, England; Professor Buckminster Fuller; Ernest Groosman, Architect BNA, Netherlands; Robert Durham, FAIA President 1968, The American Institute of Architects; Marc Saugey, Delegate General of Commissions and Travel Groups, UIA, Switzerland; and Conference Chairman, Louis A. Rossetti, AIA.

pare" cost of finishes, materials, etc. This practice, of course is time consuming and puts an unfair burden on the General Contractor. The "standing" of the bidders relative to the use of alternate price manipulation can alter these standings and produce *confusion* in the selection of the low bidder. The *base bid* should be the basis of selection of the General Contractor and if alternates are used, the order of acceptance of these alternates should be established in the bidding documents. The recommended procedure is clearly outlined in AIA Document A501 "Bidding Procedures and Contract Awards".

4. *Avoid long proposal forms.* The use of complicated proposal forms, requiring page after page of unit prices, bases of bids, list of subcontractors, material identification, etc., is causing a tremendous burden on the General Contractor. Informing the Architect of the Subcontractors' and Manufacturers' names, etc., to be used within 72 hours is generally acceptable. It's so easy to add to the proposal form, additional requirements without considering what we are doing to the organizations preparing the bids.
5. *Promote use of AIA General Conditions.* The promotion of A-201 has been most effectively accomplished at both the National and State level by the AIA. Further local activity along these lines would be repetitive.
6. *Promote use of uniform specification outline.* The new "Uniform System" for construction specifications, approved by most organizations, will not effectively resolve this problem in time. Manufacturers are re-orienting their catalog identification to this system and most Architects are revising their specifications format to conform.
7. *Provisions for prime contractors to refuse assignments of another prime.* The General Contractors feel they should have the prerogative of deciding whether or not a subcontractor assigned to them is acceptable.

Pursuing this subject would be a fruitless exercise for our committee because of strong personal feeling involved by those concerned in the profession and industry.

8. *General Comment.* A survey was executed relative to the use by the profession of the AIA General Conditions in our geographic area. Of the 75 offices contacted, we received over 40 replies, 35 offices answered "yes" to the question regarding the use of the AIA Document. Governmental Agencies and the large industrial organizations still refuse to recognize the AIA Documents and represent by volume, a large percentage of the construction dollar in our area.

Liaison with the Roofing Promotion Industry Fund (RPIF) was established in the hope that we could provide professional guidance to this group and perhaps re-orient the group to a more meaningful purpose within the industry.

The question of the development of a *standardized* Supplementary General Conditions for use with the new AIA General Conditions was referred to the Board of Directors for resolution. The Board of Directors felt that a *standardized* Supplementary General Conditions should not be responsibility of the chapter and furthermore a guide for such is contained in Circular Number 13 of the Architects Handbook of Professional Practice.

Ross W. Pursifull, AIA, Chairman

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

The editors of the Monthly Bulletin are vitally interested in your thoughts concerning any articles found in the Bulletin. We urge you to actively participate by letter. Your responses will be published or held in confidence for Bulletin direction only, whichever you prefer. Please address all correspondence to: Editor: Editorial Comment, Monthly Bulletin, MSA, 28 West Adams, Detroit, Michigan 48226.

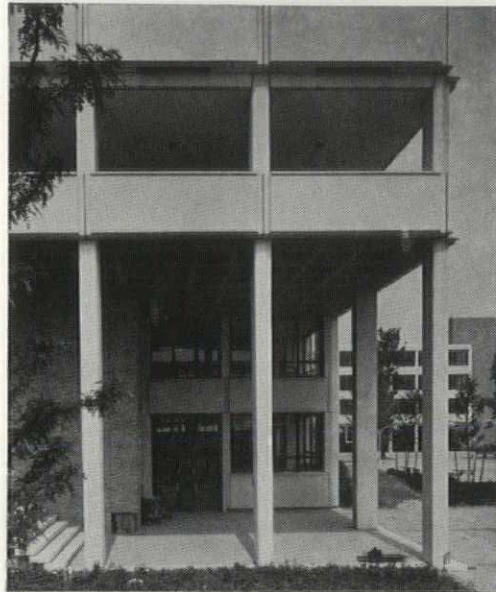
NATIONAL SLAG ASSOCIATION'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY BROCHURE

To commemorate the 50th year of its service to the construction industry, the National Slag Association has prepared a colorful brochure which describes the uses of slag and a brief look at the history and future of this aggregate.

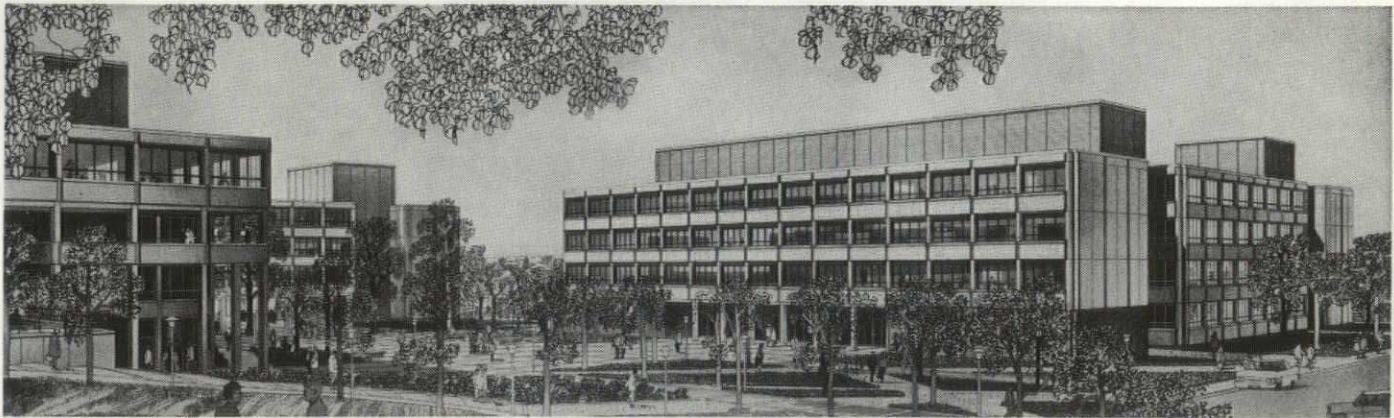
Originally published for a seminar and slag association meeting held in Pittsburgh, a wider distribution is now possible.

The Edw. C. Levy Co., Detroit, Mich. 48209, is anxious to furnish this literature free to any one who may be interested.

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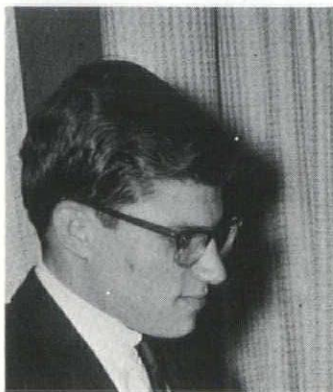
WINNERS OF THE 1968 HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN COMPETITION

During three years of preparation, the Committee on Education, A.I.A. and The Detroit Edison Company developed an Architectural Design Competition program for high school students interested in the profession of Architecture.

It was designed to maintain a high and sustained level of interest throughout the school year. The American Institute of Architects offered practicing architects, who participated in the program, as critics at each of the competing schools. The Detroit Edison Company provided a series of lectures on Electrical Design and Application. Architectural firms invited the participating students to visit their offices to experience firsthand, the professional aspects of architecture.

After many months of study, drawing and reviewing possible design solutions with teachers and architectural critics, students from ten high schools presented their designs for judgement. On May 9, 1968 eight students received awards.

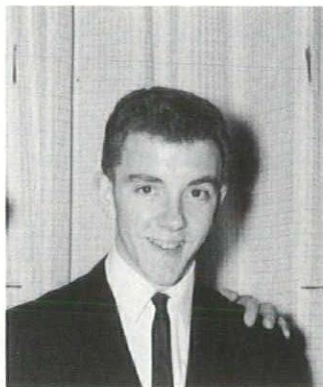
From the speaker's table came the announcement . . . "the first prize of a \$500 architectural scholarship is awarded to Jerome Radcliffe of St. Mary's High School in Mt. Clemens".



Jerome Radcliffe

The event at which Jerry Radcliffe received this honor was the First Annual Awards Banquet sponsored by The American Institute of Architects and The Detroit Edison Company.

James L. Kendall of Cass Technical High School, Detroit, received the Second Prize of a \$250 Architec-



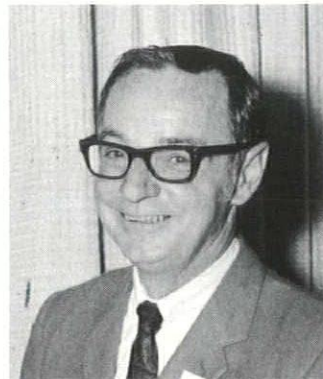
James L. Kendall

tural Scholarship and a book by Frank Lloyd Wright. Four students, Rodney A. Paulson and Patrick T. Czeski of Cass Technical High School, Detroit; Gary Cornillaud of Dearborn High School and Paul Lucas of Shrine High



Paul Lucas

School, Royal Oak received honorable mentions. Each received a framed, engraved certificate as well as a book by Frank Lloyd Wright. These awards were made by Professor Robert Champlin, Lawrence Institute of Technology.



Professor Robert Champlin

The recipient of the First Electrical Design Award, a portable T.V., was Steven R. Kamm of Thurston High



Steven R. Kamm

School, Redford Township. The Electrical Honorable Mention Award, an Illuminating Engineering Society Handbook, was received by Jerome Radcliffe. Howard R. Stevenson, Executive Vice President, Marketing, The



Howard R. Stevenson

Detroit Edison Company, presented the electrical awards.

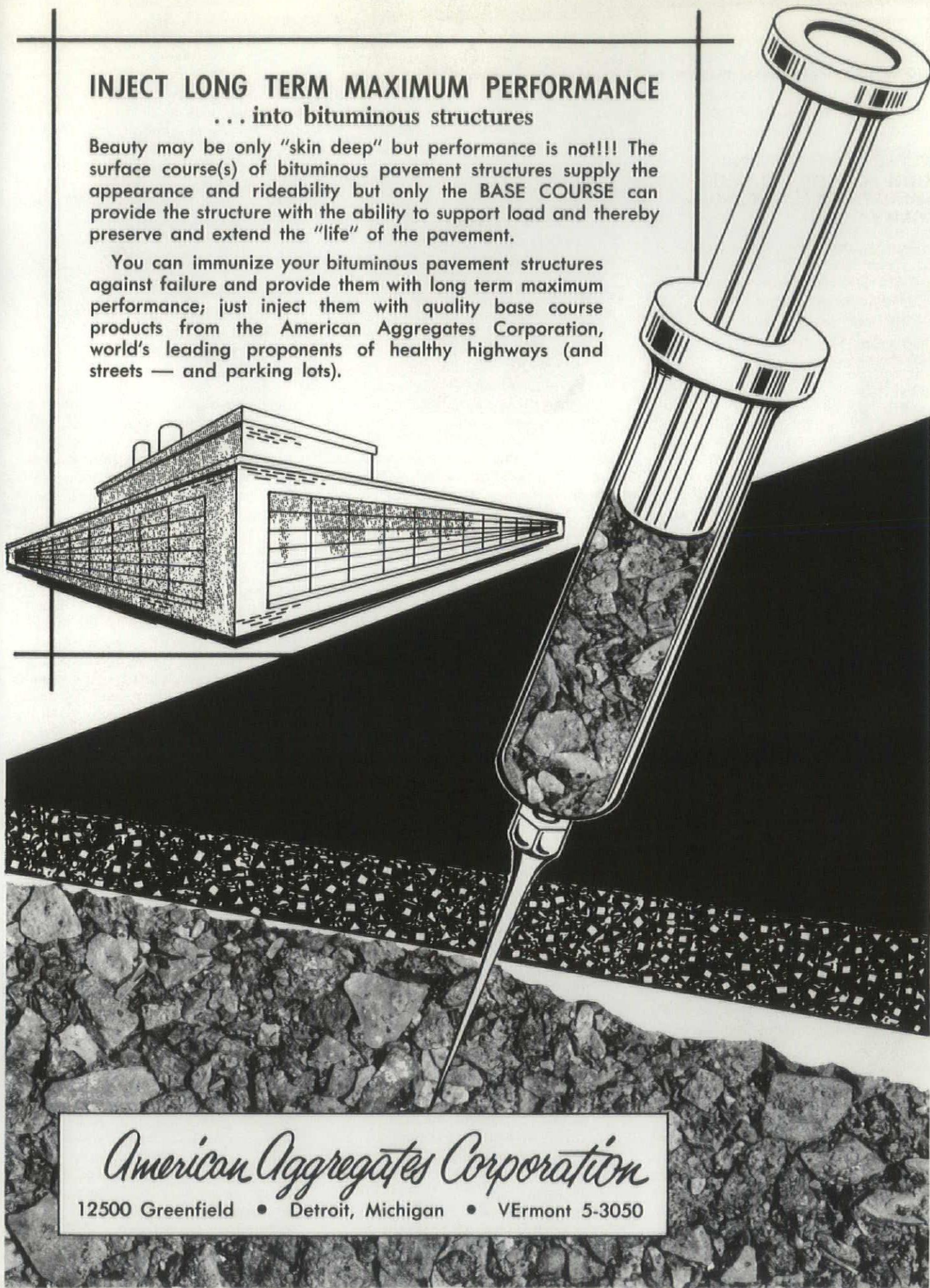
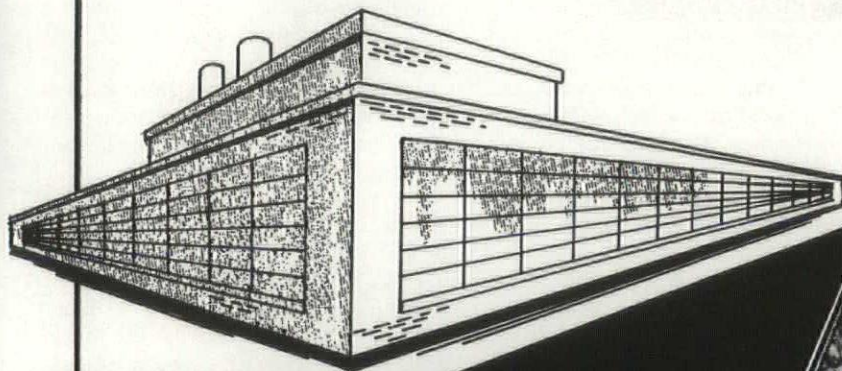
The judges for the competition were proven professionals — a nationally known electrical design consultant; prominent architectural designers and architectural design educators.

The design problem was perhaps the most unusual part of the program. Students were asked to present conceptual design solutions for a model racing-car center. While the site was well defined in the program, the number of functions and the size of the functions were to be determined by each student according to his perceptive ability and his ultimate selection of a method of operation for such an enterprise.

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The Chairman of the Educational Committee, A.I.A., Professor Robert Chaplin, of Lawrence Institute of Technology, announced at the conclusion of the Banquet that the awards were to be increased in value and numbers and that junior high school students may also compete for awards in the future.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Photos not available for Rodney A. Paulson, Patrick T. Czeski and Gary Cornillaud.

Ford Study Grant to University of Michigan

A grant of \$197,000 for a two-year study to establish standards for modernizing the physical facilities of courts and court-related agencies has been made by the Ford Foundation. The study will be conducted under the supervision of a joint committee representing the American Bar Association and The American Institute of Architects.

The unusual research program will be carried out by a University of Michigan project staff representing the university's law school and the college of architecture and design. The aim will be to establish—for the first time—comprehensive guidelines for physical and environmental arrangements of all types of courts in relation to community needs and requirements of agencies involved directly in the administration of justice. Directing the project staff will be Prof. A. Benjamin Handler.

The grant was made to the American Bar Association Fund for Public Education. Standards developed in the study will be published in book form for the guidance of governmental agencies, courts, planning and building authorities, architects and urban planners, and others concerned with design and environment of court facilities.

While the study will cover the whole range of courts, from municipal to federal and from traffic courts to appellate tribunals, its primary aim will be to develop standards of physical environment tailored to specific functions of various types of courts. These standards include spatial arrangements of courtrooms and components, structural systems, lighting and acoustics, and services performed by court personnel in respect to their functional value in the administration of justice.

The project was inspired by Judge

William S. Fort, Eugene, Ore., president of the National Conference of Juvenile Court Judges. Judge Fort has been concerned about the absence of a cooperative effort in which lawyers, judges, their staffs, and other related personnel could analyze their needs. The result was a lack of reliable data for the design of court facilities.

As chairman of the Committee on Courtroom Design and Court Facilities of the ABA Section of Judicial Administration, Judge Fort sought the cooperation of The American Institute of Architects. With the creation of an ad hoc committee of the Chicago Chapter of AIA, under the chairmanship of Walter H. Sobel, a Fellow of The Institute, a program for the research was developed and recommendations for implementing the project were formulated.

A project advisory committee has been established at the University of Michigan consisting of Professors Jacques C. Brownson, Chairman of the Department of Architecture; C. Theodore Larson, Professor of Architecture; Charles W. Joiner, present Associate Dean of Law at Michigan, and Dean-designate of Wayne State University Law School; and Assistant Dean Roy F. Proffit and Professor Joseph R. Julin, of the Law School.

NAAC Appoints Shevchik

Ray R. Shevchik has been appointed sales manager of the architectural products division of North American Aluminum Corporation. The announcement was made by Ross Griffith, vice president of sales and marketing. Shevchik was formerly with Albert Kahn, architects; Monahan Bronze; and Reynolds Aluminum in Detroit and Trumble, Conn.

North American Aluminum Corporation, of 5575 North Riverview Drive, manufactures extruded aluminum products for consumer, architectural and industrial use.

U of M Student Awarded Fellowship

Washington, D.C., April 30, 1968 Richard Lee Canfield, a senior student at the University of Michigan has been named one of the winners of architectural fellowships for graduate study in hospital design. The fellowships, valued at \$3,000 each, are sponsored jointly by The American Institute of Architects and the American Hospital Association.

The fellowships were awarded by a joint AIA/AHA Selection Committee on the basis of scholastic achievement, samples of student architectural designs, and interest in the field of hospital architecture. Members of the committee include William J. Bachman, FAIA, Hammond, Ind.; August F. Hoenack, AIA, Bethesda, Md.; Robert R. Cueman, AIA, Summit, N.J.; and Elliott L. Whitaker, FAIA, Director of the School of Architecture at Ohio State University.

New "Duo-Wall"

A new architectural component for schools that combines two major space saving products into one has been developed by The Robert Haws Company. Manufacturers of Haws electric-hydraulic operable walls and Schieber folding tables and benches, they have combined the two into "Duo-Wall". The new product eliminates wall pocket installation costs and the need for providing lunch hour seating equipment storage space.

At the turn of a key, "Duo-Wall" is electrically driven from stacked position to extended position. It is then perimeter sealed. The Haws is the only partition which employs hydraulics to accomplish forced seal and "permanent wall" rigidity. The turn of a second key then causes Schieber tables and benches, contained in the panels, to roll out, extending seven feet each side of the partition. Panels containing the Schieber equipment are only 4" thick and stack compactly, using Soss concealed hinges.

The tables and benches, manufactured by the Schieber subsidiary of Haws, feature their exclusive all-steel, vinyl surfaced "Sani-Clad" top construction. Wear tests indicate the table and bench surfaces to have 2½ to 10 times the wear resistance of high pressure laminated plastic. Schieber wall pocket, all-steel, "In-Wall" installations have been used in schools around the world for almost 40 years.

Each seating unit of the Haws "Duo-Wall" will accommodate up to 20 children. Normally, a roll-out unit is built into every second panel. By using slightly wider panels, a unit can be placed in each panel. The wall also features another Haws exclusive—pass doors, without thresholds to step over, permitting free movement of food carts or other equipment. As many walls as necessary for dividing a large room to desired size rooms, or for providing the desired amount of seating, can be installed.

Another application of the design

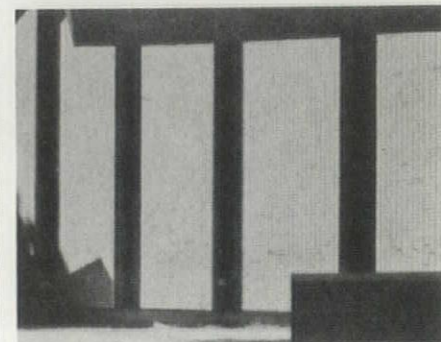
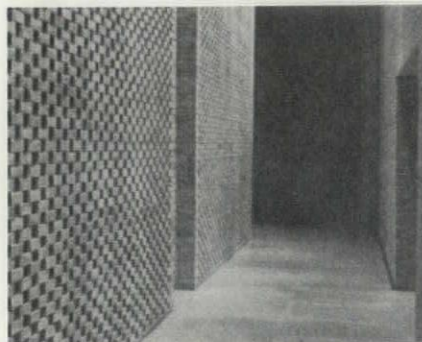
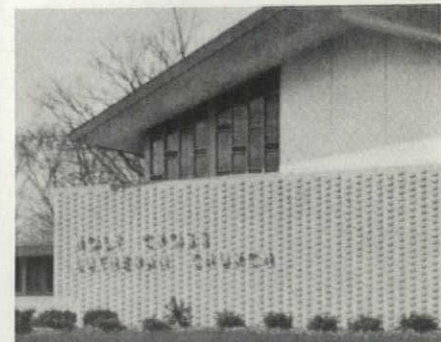
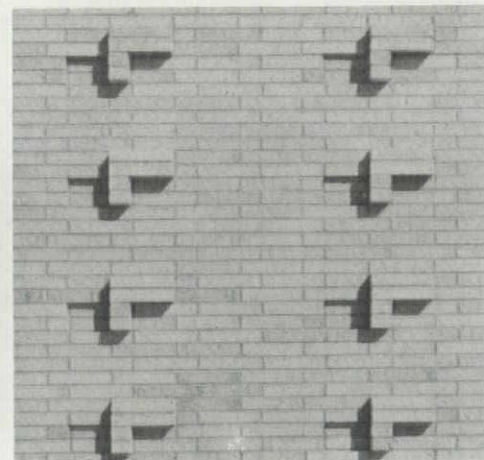
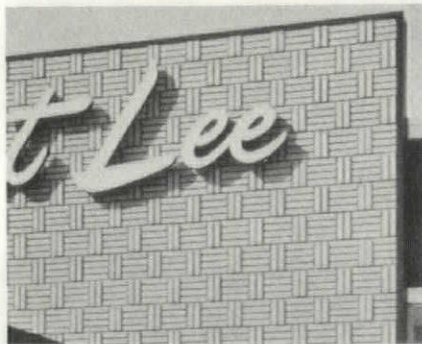
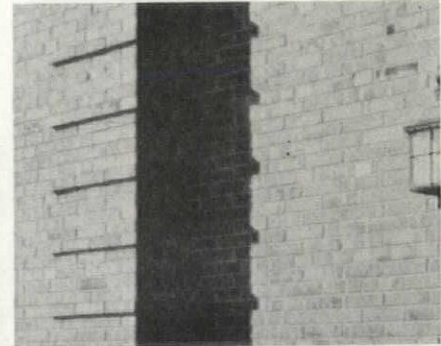
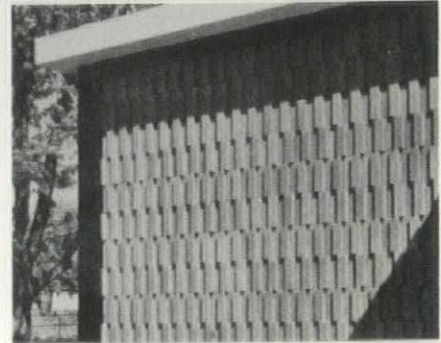
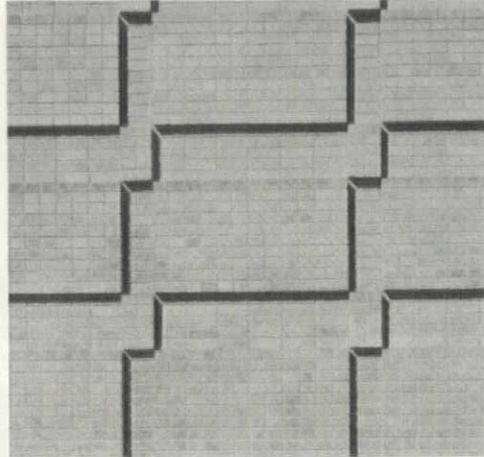
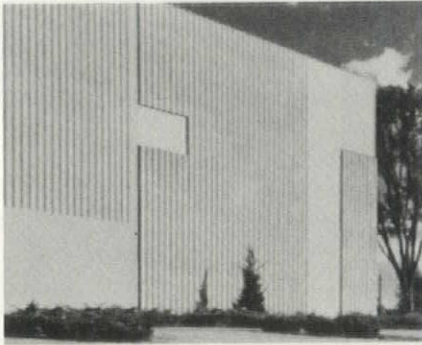
(con't page 12)

personality

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the imaginative material —

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Observations and Remarks About the 1968 UIA Seminar

(Since this week long gathering is only half over at the time of this writing this does not pretend to be a complete review. There will be more information in next month's issue.)

Deserved recognition has come to L. A. (Gino) Rossetti, vice-president of the Detroit architectural and engineering firm of Giffels and Rossetti. As president and chief organizer of the Fifth Industrial Architecture Seminar of the Union of International Architects. Gino did a big job on a big event which put Detroit in the lime light of the profession the world over. The high degree of the success



Louis A. Rossetti, AIA, Detroit; Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh, Detroit; Louis Rossetti, FAIA, Detroit

of the venture has brought Rossetti the Chairmanship of the UIA Commission on Industrial Architecture. This is a chair on the Official Secretariat of the UIA and it is the first time that such a chair has been held in the United States. Aside from the professional information exchanged this sort of event serves as a meeting ground for people from all parts of the world and from all political persuasions simply to talk as friends. This aspect of UIA gatherings is perhaps even more vital to keeping our human experience on an



Mr. Grigoriev & Dr. Nikolai Kim, U. S. S. R.

even keel, and Gino's efforts have helped a great deal to keep our country in the forefront of the pursuit of human understanding.

There were 30 delegates in attendance representing nearly all European nations except Italy and several Soviet block nations. There were however

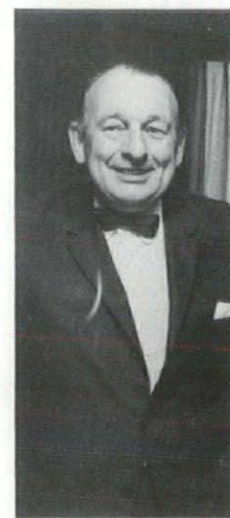


Oreste DePetris, Chile; Gacia Uriburu, Argentina

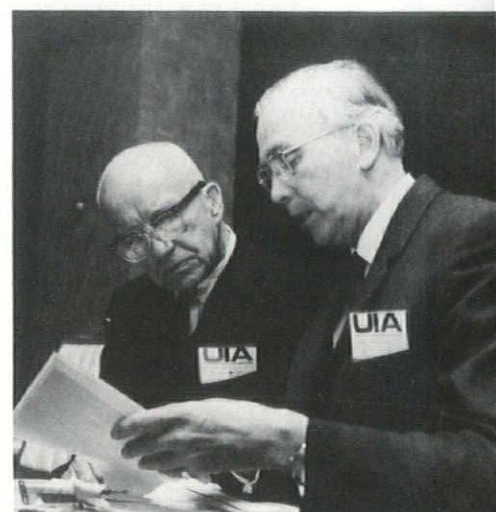
two Russians, two Bulgarians and one Romanian present, as well as South Americans and Canadians. The United States was represented by 45 delegates. While riding in an elevator one British delegate commented that although the program and facilities were excellent (except for the tea made from a bag) he felt that not nearly as many had come as had wanted to or should have. The unsettled domestic situation in this country was at least partly to blame. As is apparently typical, the Soviet Union's representatives were models of polite serious decorum and seemed intensely interested in every detail of the proceedings. Dr. Nikolai N. Kim, Vice-Director of the Central Research Institute for Industrial Buildings in Moscow delivered a paper on environmental control. He spoke through an interpreter, Mr. Grigoriev, who is his assistant in Moscow. Grigoriev also appeared to do a very workmanlike job of on the spot translation of others' talks into Russian. He sat amongst Dr. Kim and the Romanian and Bulgarians. At lunch and other relaxed occasions, both Kim, a proud grandfather, and Grigoriev, a proud daddy of a two year old son, were affable and personable. Both agreed that no matter what our respective governments or ideologies might be we humans are all after the same thing really and it is a good thing to have



Dr. Lothar Kammel, Germany



Horace Huckle, England



Professor Buckminster Fuller, Illinois, Stuart Bentley, England



Marc Saugey, Switzerland



Erich Leitmayer, Austria; Borislav Petrov Christov, Bulgaria.



Mircea Enescu, Rumania; Vassilis Sgoutas, Greece



Ernest Grossman, Netherlands

this we were given a splendid picture of some very elementary precepts of nature. Mankind must abandon some of our basic concepts of the workings of things, said Fuller. We must come to understand our earth as a satellite whirling through as infinite space at terrific speed, held in a complicated pattern by a complex system of rectors of force. This relatively small object is inhabited by a growing swarm of specks of life (humans) whose irresponsible use of their own resources could well upset the entire incredible arrangement. Life continually exhausts its essential life-giving resources. These must then be replenished in order that the regenerative metabolic process can continue to sustain life. The sun is our



Dr. Nikolai Kim & Mr. Grigoriev, U. S. S. R.; Glen Paulsen, AIA, President, Cranbrook Academy of Arts, Bloomfield Hills

prime source of this regenerative energy.

The whole intricate system that constitutes our universe is based on natural characteristics and behavior properties all of which spring from co-existent pairings of opposites—such as action - reaction, concave - convex, compression-tension, etc. A study of such matters comes eventually to the conclusion that more can be done with less parts or pieces, providing that these pieces are scientifically placed. This leads to the triangle as the ultimately stable structure, and hence to the geodesic structural shape, made of many triangles.

It was all fascinating to hear and to attempt to absorb. One could be tempted to say "He said all that and took up so much time to explain something we already know!" But in getting there he showed so many other relationships of cause and effect, and pointed to radically different concepts of one total scene around us that the overall impression is one of having had an entire graduate course compressed into one day. We recommend reading Fuller. He has a lot more to offer than simply the all purpose shelter.

such friendly Get-togethers as this seminar. A few tiny souvenir bottles of vodka were given out.

One of Grigoriev's stiffest challenges of translation came on Wednesday. Nearly that entire day was devoted to the rapid-fire, heavily scientific lecture of R. Buckminster Fuller. Anyone who has ever heard this man speak must certainly agree that such words as "dynamic", "brilliant", "enthusiastic", etc. suggest themselves as appropriate to a description of him. He is a difficult man to follow in two respects. His breakneck pace of delivery is virtually without pause and certainly without repetition, and the intricacy of the scientific vocabulary of both words and concepts is not a common thing. At the UIA meeting Fuller talked for the better part of a whole day at great speed and complexity and with a perfectly clear organization of a logical pattern. It was done entirely without notes or any form of printed guide.

His talk was an explanation of the principles that underlay his dymaxion and geodesic structures. In getting to



Linn Smith, FAIA & John Haro, AIA, Detroit

The Arts Kiosk

Environmental Arts Deserve Understanding

By James W. Henderson (staff and feature writer for the Saginaw News, Saginaw, Michigan.)

One of the activities of the Michigan State Council for the Arts is headed by a standing committee on "The Environmental Arts."

Environmental art is simply the application of design artistry, coordination and thought to the surroundings in which man lives. This can range all the way from the sans-serif type on public signs to the location and design of fire plugs. In between its extremes, environmental art has to do with landscaping, advertising, architecture, street plans, verdure, parks, traffic, color, lighting, and scores of other factors. It involves health, safety, convenience and what might be termed an equality of opportunity for esthetic experience.

With all that going for it, one might suppose that the environmental arts

would receive unanimous approval. Not so, at least two groups oppose the entire idea from A to Zed. One group contends that chaos and disorder, an every-man-for-himself, or laissez-faire situation is the only democratic answer to the visual and esthetic aspects of environment. It may be liable to some peculiarity, they seem to feel, but what the heck. The other group has even less going, for its merely negative attitude that making the problems of environment a subject for artistic design is sheer regimentation and eventually caters to authoritarianism.

Don't dismiss either viewpoint too quickly. There can be no doubt that in a completely free situation, art of every kind has at times had its best days. At the same time, it must be recognized, that some of the gingerbread architectural horrors, the proliferation of outdoor advertising ugliness, and the exploitation of natural features were produced in the era of no design, no coordination, and only occasional concern for the esthetics of environment.

for other than lunch hour seating provides for units in one or two panels of a "Duo-Wall" for such purposes as displaying artwork or other projects, or for counselling small groups. Such units can be designed to roll out of one side of the panel only, thus eliminating interference with classes on the other side. Or, units can be installed in alternating panels, a unit to roll out of panel into one area and out of another panel into the area on the other side of the partition. Any Haws standard type panel construction can be used in this adaptation and not only visibility, but reasonably high sound abatement, can be accomplished.

The new "Duo-Wall" was shown and demonstrated at the recent AASA Convention in Atlantic City where school administrators and school architects expressed great interest. Specifications and details may be obtained by addressing Robert Haws Company, 12955 Inkster Road, Detroit, Mich. 48239.



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There must be millions of us who shudder at the idea of more conformity and more authority. For, make no mistake about it, any serious inclusion of environmental art into the processes of government will risk the introduction of an authoritarian designer and a conforming body of regulations. He who pays the piper usually calls the tune.

However real and significant these considerations are, our state arts council, and many other comparable bodies across the nation, are to be commended for their attention to this problem. Chaos hasn't been without some achievements, but its blights far outnumber its benisons. And repugnant as more authority and conformity may be, they are not absolutely unavoidable. If the environmental arts can become strong and wise enough in Saginaw, for instance, to rid us of an exploited, ugly and wasted riverfront, prevent mishmash building designs, let us recover from a street plan which must be one of the nation's worst, solve the problems of parking, limit the flamboyance of commercialism of landscape, and other ills on a list as long as sensitive individuals can make it, then we might with advantage risk the dangers of authorized conformity.

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Watch your mail for reservation forms or call (313) 965-4100 for information.

Members in Action

Carl Luckenbach and Almon J. Durkee have formed a new firm for the practice of Architecture, Luckenbach/Durkee and Associates in Birmingham.

Frank E. Arens and Kenneth W. Gunn are principals in the new firm.

Albert H. Fiedler, AIA has been appointed to the position of coordinator of Hospital Research and Planning by Smith, Hinchman and Grylls, Associates, Inc.

The Board of Directors of Albert Kahn Associates elected the following executive officers for the ensuing year: Sol King, President; Paul G. Fleck, Executive Vice President; Daniel H. Shahan, Secretary; Louis Menk, Treasurer; and Charles J. Allen, John C. Haro, Edgar E. Parks, and Jay S. Pettit, Jr., as Vice Presidents.

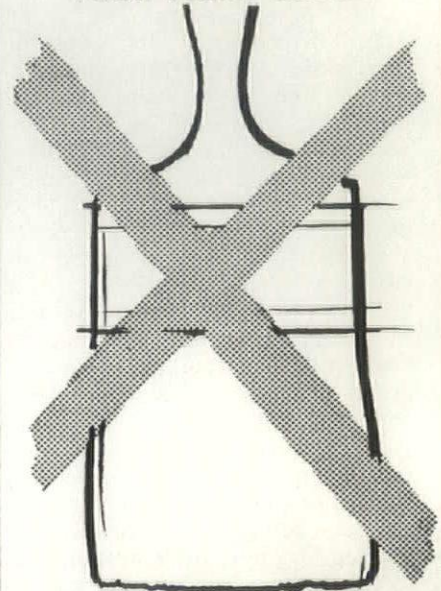
Letters

Messrs. William J. Johnson and Clarence Roy
c/o Johnson, Johnson, and Roy
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Gentlemen:

Thank you both for writing to the Bulletin editor to express your reaction to the description of landscape architecture as "gardening" in our March issue. It is gratifying to know that you have read what has been written, even though you both appear to have missed entirely the point of that editorial as well as the basic philosophy that produced it. I would commend to you both re-reading not only that page but the entire editorial content of the Bulletin over the last year. This writer is completely on your side in the discipline you so capably pursue, understands its basic aims, and wholeheartedly supports it. It is a vitally important aspect of creating the human environment and it is unfortunate indeed that such an inadequate term has been assigned to the discipline—a term that is apparently very misleading to the vast majority of the public who seem to accept Noah Webster's definition of landscape architecture.

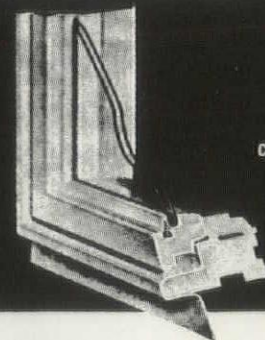
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The Bulletin does not propose to promote inane argument over terminology, any more than it proposes to embark on a crusade to change the image or nomenclature used in environmental planning and design. Architects have recognized for many years the importance of site planning and site design, and have for the most part also recognized their own limitations in this regard. This is particularly true in most cases with respect to the characteristics and development of botanical specimens. The deliberate and knowledgeable design of the totality of the site and environment, including the botanical specimens, is a professionally trained and oriented speciality. This is indeed a welcome fact to those who have long felt a responsibility in this area but have been forced to curtail or ignore it because of the press of expanding complexity in their own primary discipline (the buildings) as well as the restrictions of their own knowledge. Your discipline is much more vital and compelling than the limitation implied by the term "landscape architect." That term is insufficient and inadequate.

Whatever you choose to call it

though, no one in this corner would argue with the value of or need for your profession. More power to you!

Sincerely,

David L. Williams, AIA

Dear Miss Stacy:

In accordance with our recent conversation, I am happy to formally announce that your group will be among the first to have the new Blue Shield Program — "Preferred Group Benefits — MVF-1". The effective date of this coverage in your group will be July 20, 1968.

The MVF-1 program introduces a new method of paying physicians' charges — called a Variable Fee system — which provides for more paid-in-full benefits for physicians' services regardless of patient income. In addition, many Blue Shield benefits have been expanded. For instance, there are added unlimited days of in-hospital medical care; additional psychiatric care and liberalized benefits for radiation therapy. Attached is a copy of the brochure which will be mailed to the Blue Cross and Blue

Shield members of your association in the next few days.

There will be no increase in Blue Shield rates for these new benefits at this time. However, an adjustment will be necessary at the time of your group's first annual rate renewal occurring on and after October 1, 1968. A single rate level will then apply to all subscribers rather than the three levels now in effect.

Blue Shield Preferred Group Benefits MVF-1 will automatically be installed in your group. New Blue Cross and Blue Shield certificates and identification cards . . . with a new look reflecting the new coverage . . . will be sent to you for your association members before the effective date of this coverage in your group.

We are sure that you will find that MVF-1 benefits will provide a flexible health care protection program designed to meet current needs and future changes in medical practice and health care costs. And, these new benefit improvements add to the value of membership in your association.

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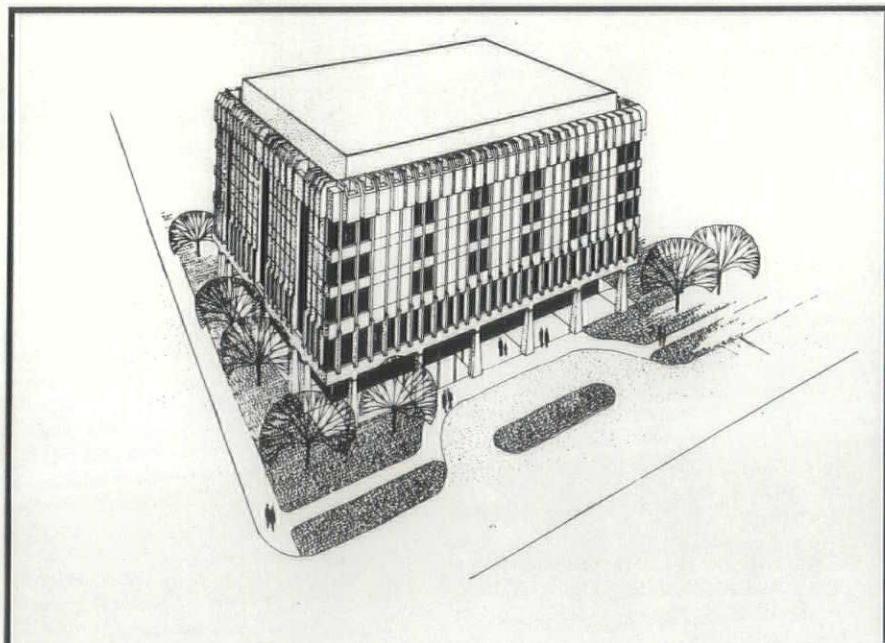
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For his tri-faceted design of "Aluminum as a Monument — As Wind Sculpture — As a Toy," Richard D. Rush, Cranbrook Academy of Art winner of the 1968 eighth annual Reynolds Aluminum Prize for Architectural Students, received a \$250.00 check.

The presentation was made by William R. Jarratt, president of the Detroit Chapter of the American Institute of Architects with Thomas H. Stevens, divisional sales manager of industrial and architectural, Reynolds Metals Company, and Glen Paulsen, Art Academy president and head of the architecture department.

From left to right they are shown with the prize winning model.



This proposed Michigan Cancer Foundation Building, to be located on the northeast corner of John R. and Hancock avenues, is to house scientific laboratories, comprehensive research facilities and an administrative offices.

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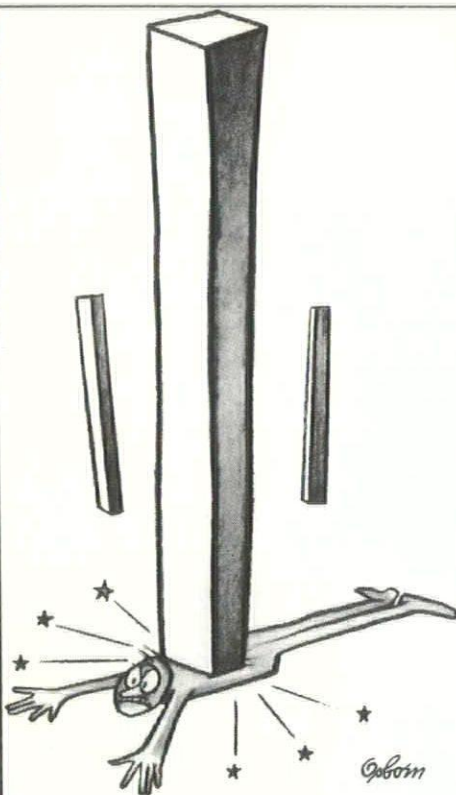
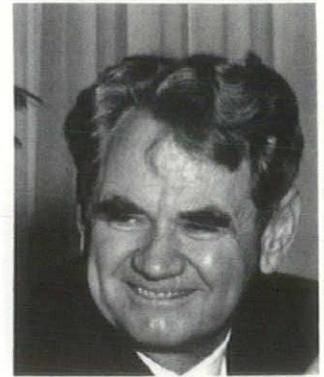


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"ENVISIONING TOMORROW'S ARCHITECTURE"

By William W. Caudill, F.A.I.A.

The third of three parts of a speech given by Mr. Caudill—Director, School of Architecture, Rice University—at the 54th Annual MSA Convention—1968.



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7. THE PARADOX THAT FACES THE ARCHITECTURE SCHOOLS TODAY MAY BE RESOLVED. This paradox is obviously clear: In trying to obtain breadth to solve the problems of urbanization, the schools are losing depth by spreading the curriculum too thin. Both depth and breadth will be achieved when the word "architect" takes on a new meaning. The future will bring specialists such as architects of programming, architects of psychological space, architects of illumination, architects of thermal control, architects of structures, architects of building products, operational research architects with or without computers, as well as architects of design. Ed Romieniec, Chairman, School of Architecture, Texas A & M University, recently removed the drafting tables from the senior labs stating you can do architecture on a coffee table in a hotel room. He wanted to place an emphasis on programming as a specialty. According to Romieniec, "The student must realize that he is more than a drafting machine; he must learn what makes architecture." Unquestionably the schools are changing. But like the surgeons of today's medicine, the architects who perfect their design skill will be the surgeons of tomorrow's architecture. There won't be enough the way the schools are moving now. I am not saying we need all surgeons. But I hope Rice and CRS will continue to produce more than their share of highly skilled designers.

8. ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE WILL BECOME MORE INTEGRATED WITH BUSINESS MANAGEMENT. Gyo Obata says, (*St. Louis Post Dispatch*) "Architecture itself is becoming big business and is extending its responsibilities beyond the design and organization of bricks and mortar." The architect

may soon become a key member of the management team responsible for efficiency and profit as well as esthetic structures. Design won't be everything, as some of us would like to have it, but design is one very important leg of the tripod. Design must take on a broader meaning, requiring many kinds of specialists on the design team including efficiency experts and business consultants. Charles Nes, a past president of AIA, feels that architects and contractors must be far more closely allied and might even end up as a single organization, but certainly not under the present ethical standards. However, he points out that a safer approach for preserving the profession is "a future organizational setup in which architects, builders, real estate experts, and financiers would work together as an interdisciplinary team to initiate, plan and build large projects." (*Letter of 17 January 68*)

9. THE ARCHITECT AND THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENTIST WILL BE MORE CLOSELY ALIGNED. In CRS we have already developed our first social-psychological specifications for an architecture. Professor Thomas E. Lasswell, University of California, served as consultant. Earlier he had been engaged in a similar pioneering project with the Los Angeles firm of architects Deasy and Bolling. (*See article by C. M. Deasy, FAIA, "When a Sociologist Gets Into the Act" AIA Journal, January 1968*) Along with Edward T. Hall, A.E. Parr is becoming the most quoted person by the younger architects relating to what might be called architectural psychology, or if you insist, psychological architecture. He points out that psychologists cannot design buildings but they can contribute "concrete and applicable information concerning specifically human demands upon structural configuration of space . . . to replace

fatuous esthetic doctrine as a tool of the designer's art." (*Architecture at Rice*, No. 22) The architecture-psychology marriage is mostly talk now, but it is tomorrow's reality.

10. THE ARCHITECT'S POSITION AS THE LIAISON BETWEEN ARTS-HUMANITIES AND SCIENCE-ENGINEERING WILL BECOME MORE IMPORTANT. We will continue practice on the beach. Like the beach where water overlaps land, architecture flourishes where these two worlds join; where science-engineering overlaps the arts-humanities. Warning! Whether or not we practice as a profession will depend upon how well we not only preserve but clarify this uniqueness. Regardless of our specialty on the spectrum of architectural practice we must be the liaison between art and science, and not be completely submerged in either. In a war between science and art we remain neutral. We must have increased sensitivity to protect and enrich human endeavor through both science and art. We do this by staying on the beach. We are amphibians. If we go too far out we'll end up fish. If we go too far inland, we'll forget how to swim.

Let me tell you a story: (*With apologies to my preacher, Kelly Williams, who told the story which was adapted from an H. G. Wells tale which he apparently repeated from an ancient Eastern story.*) There was this prince. He fell in love and married a beautiful girl. Theirs was the epitome of perfect love. His whole life revolved around his adoration of this girl. But great tragedy overtook the happy couple. She died. The prince nearly grieved himself to death to have lost his beautiful rose petal. Recovery was based on this idea: to build a tomb which would be a physical manifestation of his love for her. He did. He searched the earth to find the most perfect pieces of marble. He brought in the finest craftsmen from all over the world to assure that this would be a most magnificent monument, spiritually and physically perfect, to mark the grave of his wonderful wife. It was all of this. There was nothing quite like it. People from everywhere came to see the architectural symbol of love. The prince found himself spending all waking hours of his day at this beautiful tomb. Its rose-colored marble matched his memory of this wonderful woman. But the prince wasn't satisfied. He had to do more to show his enduring love for his dead wife. So he built a most elegant shell of matching marble, enveloping the tomb. It was like a great flower in which the tomb rested. Semiprecious stones were inlaid by artists from many foreign countries. The new enveloping structure cost a fortune, but the prince had to have the best regardless of the cost. The great monument to everlasting love was finally completed after many years of planning and construction. At the time, it was considered one of the architectural masterpieces of

the century. People from all corners of the earth came to see this great monument, to walk into the flower petal-like shell, experience the space which accented the magnificent tomb and to admire, adore, and join the prince in his expression of grief. What a tribute to love!

But the prince, who at about that time was a well established middle-aged person, still wasn't satisfied. Perfection had not been reached. Architectural portrayal of adoration was not quite realized. So again he called back his architects, artists, and the men of science and put forth still a third proposal to enrich the symbol of his great love. It was to be a still larger shell, leaving space for people to mingle in masses before entering the original pink granite shell in which rested the tomb. The brilliantly conceived and executed plan made use of the most advanced technology permitting unheard-of spans which captured unbelievable volumes of spaces. It was the dome stadium of its day—a tribute to the prince's dedication and determination to reach perfection. He wanted the spatial sequence of going into and through the great shell into the inner shell and around the tomb, to be a completely new spatial experience that one could never forget. He wanted people from all over the world to witness the most beautiful expression of man's love and adoration.

At last the new structure was completed. The prince was then an old man. But before he allowed the multitude to go through the big shell which contained the original petal shell which contained the tomb, he was wont to make one final inspection. Everything had to be just right. He was obsessed with perfection. He entered the first of the great concentric spaces. He looked at every detail. Perfect. Then he passed into the petal-like shell. Perfect. But upon reaching the inner space he spied the tomb which held the beauty he loved. In a fit of petulance that there should be something to mar this magnificent edifice, he said to his minions, "Remove the thing."

So went the wife. And so goes architecture if we forget people. So can go the architects if we forget the intent of architecture. Like the prince who loved his wife, we architects, who love architecture, too often lose sight of the intent of architecture. We build containers around containers until we forget what is the contained. As architect-practitioners we seem to be more interested in techniques of both practice and products so that we forget why they were developed in the first place—for people. What wife? As architects-educators, we seem to have a lot more interest in closed circuit television, prospects of dial access retrieval, urbanizing the curriculum, and computer assisted instruction than we do in the student. What wife? We get more excitement playing with technology and tools like the computer, than in developing architecture for people. What wife? Tomorrow will be a great day for architects, if we are dedicated to the intent of architecture—fulfilling man's belief in the nobility of his existence.

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OBITUARY

Robert F. Calder, AIA

Robert Fergus Calder, A.I.A. of Detroit died suddenly on Saturday, April 28, in Florida where he was vacationing with members of his family. He was born in Detroit in 1900, attended the public schools, and graduated from Northwestern High School in 1918.

He received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture at the College of Architecture, University of Michigan in 1924 and following this, worked for a number of architectural firms in Detroit prior to setting up his own office. He was active in the Architectural Bowling League where he was well known.

Robert was a member of the Detroit Chapter, American Institute of Architects, Michigan Society of Architects and Engineering Society of Detroit. He is survived by his widow Treva, and two daughters, Mrs. Merle Smith of Los Angeles, Mrs. Clarence Lohr of Lake Orion; two brothers, Ralph and James Calder and a sister, Miss Marguerite Calder, and five grandchildren.

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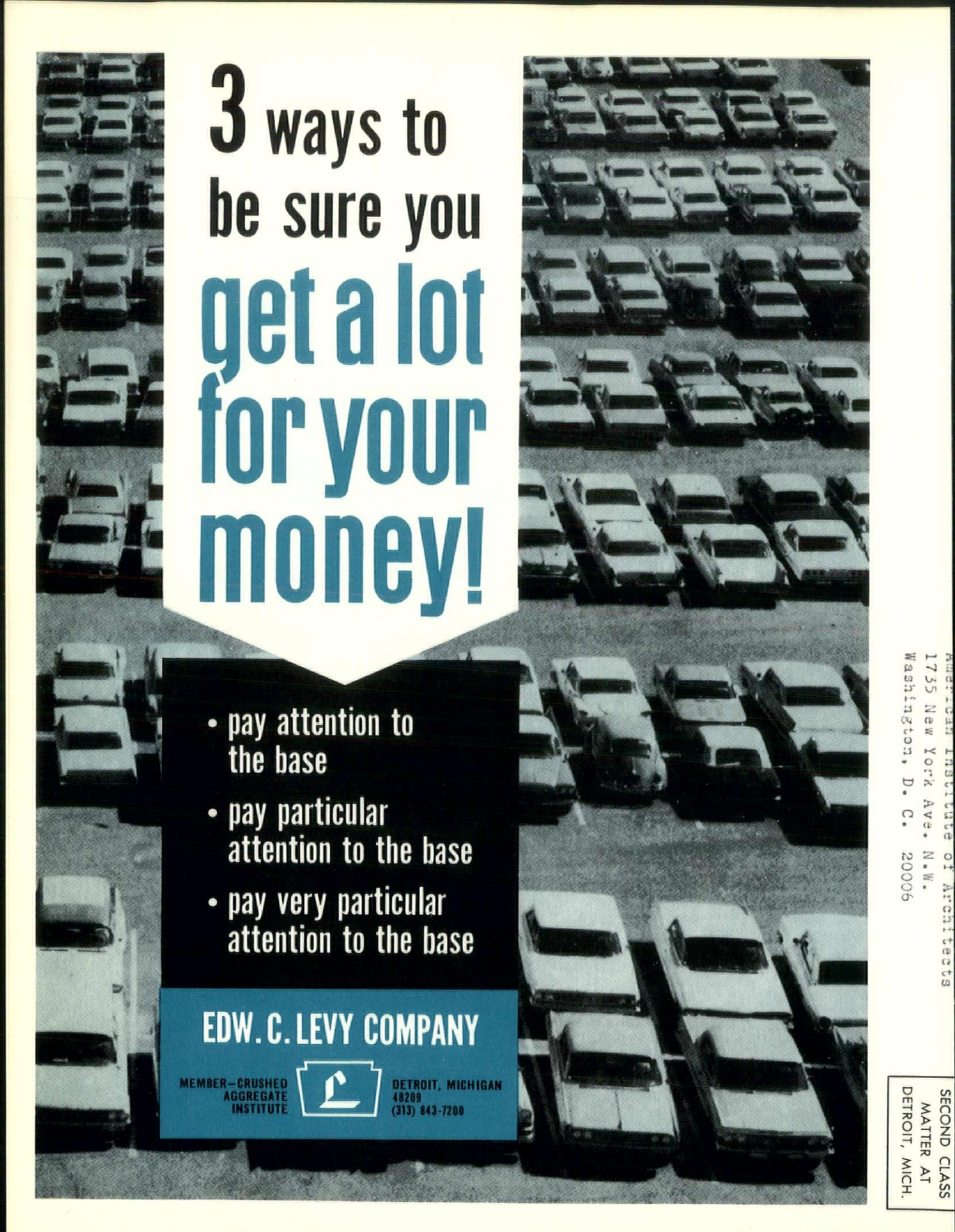
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